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No. 16,576. 號六十七百五十六萬壹第 日七十月五年三號宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1911. 二拜禮 號三十月六年一一百九十一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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64183—My Ladly (W.A. Thayer)... Alma Gluck.
70036—Lucia-Sorolla (Donizetti)... Victor Opera Society.
60058—Serenade, Fa'to... Imperial Russian Balalaika Court Orchestra.
60039—Torador et Andalouse... Imperial Russian Balalaika Court Orchestra.
60040—“Beautiful Lady” Waltz... Lucy Isabella March and Victor Chorus... Victor Light Opera Co.
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[a1351]

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[a733-2]

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[a630]

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[25]

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTH.

At Amoy, on June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. I. THOMAS, a son. [19]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEGUY ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13TH, 1911.

SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B., in his speech at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Limited, held in London last month, referred to two or three matters of more than passing interest to residents in the Far East. These were (1) the increasing cost of living in the Far East, particularly in the Straits Settlements, where the directors, after careful investigation, have found it necessary to substantially increase the remuneration of the staff (to the extent of £3,000 per annum) in that region "in order to fairly meet the new conditions" which have arisen in the last few years; (2) to the advance of £500,000 at 5 per cent. which the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Telegraph Companies recently made to assist the Chinese Government in their endeavours to reorganise, improve and develop their telegraph and telephone services; (3) to wireless telegraph projects in the Far East; and (4) to the projected Imperial service of news telegrams to newspapers in the Far East. As regards the first subject, we need only remark on the statement that this increase in the cost of living in the Straits Settlements is of recent date—"in the last few years," the Chairman says. It leads one to wonder whether there is any relation between this rise in the cost of living and the adoption

of a gold standard of currency in the Straits, and it would be interesting to have some information on that point. The topic of the speech of especial interest to Hongkong is that relating to the proposed establishment of a wireless telegraph station here. We regret to note that the Chairman was not able to add very much to what he told the shareholders of the Eastern Extension Company last November. Sir John then said that, by an arrangement with the British Government, the Company was establishing a wireless telegraph installation at their Keeling-Cocos station and were contemplating installations at Singapore and Hongkong, but details in connection with the licences for these installations had not at that time been definitely arranged with the British Government. More than six months have passed since that statement was made, and the details do not appear to be settled yet. It was mentioned by the Chairman at the shareholders' meeting in London last month that the public service of wireless telegrams at Keeling-Cocos was opened at the beginning of March, but "the negotiations with the British Government for extending the wireless service to the Company's Singapore, Hongkong, and other suitable stations are still proceeding, and ought soon to be satisfactorily settled." In Hongkong it is the general opinion that the negotiations ought to have been settled long ago. What has been the cause of all the delay is not stated. Apparently the blame rests with the Government in London rather than with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., for if this Company showed any reluctance to provide the installation it is well known that there would be no difficulty in finding other British firms who would be glad of the opportunity. We can only trust that the Colony may not have much longer to wait for the news that negotiations have been settled and that the installation will be put in hand forthwith.

The Chinese cruiser *Haichi* reached Gibraltar on May 27th, and arrived at Plymouth on June 4th.

Sunday's plague return showed seven cases and Monday's three, bringing the total for the year to 114.

Mr. E. W. Noel, who has been for many years in Kobe, has joined the firm of Noel, Murray & Co., Shanghai.

We have been informed by the American Consulate General that a telegram was received from Manila at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the following effect: Typhoon or cyclone East of the Ladrones or Marianna Islands, direction unknown.

A wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of India*, sent at 10.00 p.m., Sunday, 11th June, when the vessel was 1,000 miles distant from Japan, advised all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at 6.00 a.m., Thursday, the 15th instant.

At the Magistracy yesterday a man was fined \$25 for throwing a brick at a Indian. The Indian had gone to the assistance of a policeman, who, having made an arrest, was being made the subject of a very hostile demonstration by a crowd which threw stones at him. When the Indian went to his aid he was struck on the leg by a brick.

For stealing a quantity of rice which was probably worth about ten cents a ccoole, was yesterday at the Magistracy sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to seven days imprisonment. What doubtless weighed with his Worship in dealing with the defendant so exemplarily was the fact that the man had a specially constructed pocket in his jacket in which he stowed the rice.

A shop cooile was yesterday commanded by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy for his plucky conduct in going to the assistance of a woman who was attacked by a man attempting to rob her of her bangles. The affair took place on Connaught Road, and when the woman called out, the shop cooile saw the man twisting the woman's arm behind her and trying to pull off her bangles. He tackled the assailant, and was himself attacked by the robber, who used a knife. Though severely cut on the arm the cooile did not relinquish his hold and kept a grip of his man until a policeman took him in custody. The defendant was sentenced to six weeks for the attempted robbery and six weeks' hard labour for resisting legal arrest.

Y.M.C.A. BUILDINGS FOR CHINA.

Mr. H. H. Hussey, of the firm of Shattock & Hussey, architects, Chicago, is on a visit to the Far East in connection with the erection of Y.M.C.A. buildings in China, Japan, and the Philippines. It is stated that Hongkong is to have a new building both for European and Chin'se branches; and Peking, Shanghai, Foochow and a number of other centres were also planning new buildings.

At Canton a sum of \$26,000 has been raised in order to secure a gift from America of three times that amount.

The Foochow Association was offered (gold) \$45,000, for buildings upon condition that \$45,000, for suitable lots be guaranteed locally by June 1st. On the evening of June 1st a telegram was sent to New York stating that the people of Foochow had guaranteed the entire sum of (Mex.) \$45,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS".]

CORONATION VISITORS.

LONDON, June 12th.
Prince Cheng and suite have left Moscow en route for London, where they will represent the Emperor of China at the Coronation.

MAGNIFICENT ASSEMBLAGE
OF WARSHIPS.

LONDON, June 12th.
The Japanese warships "Kurana" and "Tone," under Vice-Admiral Shimamura, have arrived at Portland, where a magnificent assemblage of warships is gathered prior to the Naval Review.

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN
MOROCCO.

LONDON, June 12th.
A Tangier message states that the Spanish occupied Alcazar on Saturday and were well received.

The French newspapers continue the liveliest protests against the action of Spain and even foreshadow a temporary rupture in diplomatic relations.

A MOORISH PROTEST.

LATER.
A Madrid telegram states that the Moorish Government has protested against the Spanish occupation of Alcazar.

THE SITUATION IN ALBANIA.

THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN
OPINION ON TURKEY.

LONDON, June 12th.

A Constantinople dispatch states that though foreign criticism of the Government policy regarding Albania was at the outset resented as "foreign intervention" it has produced a strong impression and the Turkish newspapers are moderating their language now in consideration of any reasonable demands from the Albanians.

[FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS".]

ITALIAN NATIONALITY.

SURVIVORS OF THE ENGLISH LEGION.

LONDON, June 6.

Telegrams from Rome state that nine survivors of Garibaldi's English Legion were a prominent feature at the inauguration of the monument to Victor Emmanuel II. They carried the Union Jack, the only foreign flag present, and were heartily cheered.

King Victor Emmanuel III inspected them, saluted the flag and shook hands with them.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

R. Hancock	820
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A. Friend	5
Wong Kwook Wing	2
Lau Sun Lai	2
Poon I Cho	2
Chan Wing To	2
Leung Kwai Kai	2
Chu Chung Fong	2
Fan Man Hing	1
Wong Tsoi Teng	1
Chau Shin Tum	1
Chan Keng Woo	1
Ho Yip	1
Fung Ki Chuk	1

An Australian news item. A Chinaman named John Francis Watson was sentenced at the Northam Police Court to four months imprisonment for the unlawful possession of opium.

The opium was discovered in a cavity in his wooden leg.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 12th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST A DECISION OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Full Court (their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gomperts, Puisne Judge) delivered its decision on the appeal in the action between Harrison Woodward (respondent) and the Robinson Piano Co. (appellants) on a question of security.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Hind (of Messrs. Bruton & Hett), appeared for the appellants, and the respondent was represented by the Hon. Mt. C. G. Alabaster, who was instructed by Mr. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson & Stokes & Master).

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said there was something almost grotesque about this case, so large a net of procedure having woven itself round the questions in dispute between the parties. The defendant being in England, the plaintiff brought an action there. The defendant returned to Hongkong, where he carried on business, and the plaintiff came out to Hongkong and commenced another action here. He immediately got caught in the trapmills of two principles of procedure, for he had brought two concuring suits which made him subject to certain orders, and he was a plaintiff normally resident out of the jurisdiction. Being only temporarily resident here he must give security for costs now the defendant wanted a commission to examine witnesses in England, and he thereupon applied for the security to be increased.

The first question raised on the appeal was an important one—Whether the security for costs ought to be increased by the costs of the commission, which raised the whole practice with regard to the costs of commissions to examine witnesses abroad. Security for costs covered normally and usually costs of the action. That was to say, the costs which a man knew he was liable to pay if he lost, when he started an action, abnormal costs should not be included. His Lordship disallowed in this case the costs of some protracted negotiations for the settlement of the action. Now, the costs entailed by a commission were abnormal. The party applying had to finance the commission. He might, or he might not, get the costs allowed ultimately, but that would depend on circumstances. *Prima facie*, they were costs in the cause, which meant that it was possible they might be disallowed on the application of the other party, and this followed from the nature of the application. A special case for the order had to be made out, and the party applied at his own risk. It seemed to his Lordship that it would entirely destroy the safeguard which having to find the expenses of the commission did undoubtedly afford, and would open the door to abuses if the defendant could get his commission and immediately afterwards compel the plaintiff to increase his security by this amount. Therefore the Chief Justice thought that these costs should not be included in the security. But where the plaintiff joined and agreed beforehand that the costs should be costs in the cause, then the conditions under which the order was made had changed, and they fell into the general principle that they had become costs in the cause with certainty, and therefore in this respect his Lordship's order was wrong. With regard to the other point, so strongly did he think that the equity of the case would be satisfied by making the shares the security, that he should have made the same order. But if a brother Judge thought it not equitable; if it did not appeal to him as equitable, his Lordship could not insist that it was equitable, and therefore he must acquiesce in other security being given, although he still thought it was. The costs of the appeal must be costs in the cause. The Court was not prepared to decide that in no case could security other than money or bond be accepted by the Registrar.

Mr. Justice Gomperts said he agreed with the judgment of the learned Chief Justice. He desired, however, to express an opinion at present as to whether the defendant, who had applied for a commission, could properly ask that the plaintiff's security should be increased so as to cover its costs. The point did not actually come up for decision in this case, but it seemed to his Lordship that the authorities might possibly support such an application for further security being made.

Mr. Pollock—I take it the judgment of the Court is that we are entitled to security for the full amount, and that the shares are not to be taken as security. With regard to the costs of this application, your Lordship ordered the costs to be costs in the cause. Might I venture to apply to the Court that the fixed costs of this present application ought to be included in the amount of security to be put up?

The Chief Justice—I think it is inevitable.

Mr. Alabaster—As your Lordship knows, the plaintiff in this case complied with an order of Court and then went home to England to attend the commission. I ask for time to comply with this order.

Mr. Pollock—Reasonable time must be given to communicate.

The Chief Justice—Yes, I think the solicitors had better agree to that.

Mr. Pollock—I would move formally that judgment be drawn up accordingly.

The Chief Justice—Yes, but the time is to be agreed upon.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS
PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED BREACH OF COVENANT.

The hearing of the action was continued in which Frederick Reichmann of the Grand Hotel sued Mrs. Mary Uschmann for damages for breach of covenant and sought for an injunction restraining her from carrying on the business of a hotel keeper at the Station Hotel, Kowloon.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardner, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. H. C. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. Read (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Potter, in continuing his address, referred to his Lordship to the decision he arrived at in the action between the I.-in-Marine Insurance Co. and Wong Chuen Cho, and dealt with the argument in that case.

His Lordship said there was nothing to prevent the husband of the defendant from carrying on the hotel; there was nothing to prevent the wife from living in the hotel; and there was nothing to prevent the wife from helping in the hotel.

Mr. Potter said an injunction restraining the defendant would be of the greatest practical use to the plaintiff. The defendant had 25 years' experience. She was the lady who was running the hotel and doing the damage, and not the garden keeper. It was admitted in this case that the defendant was a person of great experience in hotel matters, and it was proved that she had a large business connection amongst the German community. And within six months of the sale of a hotel by her she was in fact negotiating with regard to the Station Hotel, as was proved by Mr. Ruitonjee, as far back as 1906. She was then contemplating taking that hotel when it was completed. With reference to the letter signed on the 18th November, which was used by the defendant to construe the covenant in the deed, there was one portion of that letter upon which Mr. Pollock had not laid emphasis. He submitted that this letter, as a matter of fact, really helped plaintiff in proving his case. The portion of the letter on which he relied to some extent read, "But it is only intended to prevent you from other obtaining a licence yourself, or in conjunction with others." He submitted that "in conjunction with others" could only mean that if the defendant had partaken in a licensed business in the way they had proved her to be taking part, she was in fact breaking her agreement. It was the intention of the parties that the plaintiff should be disbarred from taking a prominent part in the management of a business such as this, because it was well known to all the parties that if she did take a prominent part she would attract many customers.

His Lordship thought a case of suspicion was not sufficient, and although he did intend to give judgment on those lines, in deference to Mr. Potter's very strenuous argument, he proposed not to give judgment that day, but to write a judgment, and if he found it necessary to alter his opinion he might do so. He would let the parties know. Mr. Potter's argument was extremely forceful and strenuous, and his Lordship thought it required more consideration than he had already given it. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

BATHING ACCIDENT IN HONGKONG.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Paris, May 19th.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

The opinion expressed recently that there are no books worth reading in France since the death of great authors is certainly not flattering to French literature. As it is impossible to recall the past, those who find fault with present-day novels are compelled to confine their reading to old authors. It is erroneous to conclude that there is no talent in the young and now blood of to-day; a different class of writers has sprung up who write in accordance with the tendency of the age. What care the majority of the present generation for the works of old authors? Very little, if at all. True, there are some exceptions, as we shall see. Thus, the advanced school boy, whose reading is bounded by the works of Dumas père and Victor Hugo, would sing the praises equally of "Les Trois Monnaies" and "Les Misérables," while the omnivorous book-lover whose range of acquired fiction extends from Dumas to Pierre Loti, would confess that the Abbé Prévost, Victor Hugo, Stendhal, George Sand, Honore de Balzac, and Gustave Flaubert have all in their turn held his imagination captive. Masterpieces they have all written in their day, and they represent so many literary gems that can never die so long as the world is a world. Who can say which is the best French novel? To select one among them as uniting in a superior degree all the good qualities of fiction would be a task beyond the discriminating faculties of a Macaulay. Certainly the question is one which is not settled by an appeal to reason. If we prefer "Les Misérables" to "Madame Bovary" or "Manon Lescaut," that is enough; we do not care to say why. And this can more readily be affirmed of fiction than of any other class of literature. Therefore, any attempt to establish a ladder of merit by public consent can only result in a dozen or more authors finding a place on the topmost rung.

The subject of the best work of fiction in the French language is one which continues to create a great deal of interest. Which is the best French novel? Which is the spurious masterpiece? are questions which have revealed a diversity of views. Newspapers and others have put the two questions to nearly all modern French intellectuals, with the result that many have wisely begged to be excused from committing themselves. A decisive answer has been forthcoming in only one or two cases. Taken on the whole it seems that Flaubert, Balzac, and the Abbé Prévost are most in favour, Victor Hugo, Stendhal, George Sand, and Dumas père have a suffrage of some, and the claims of Pierre Loti and M. J. H. Rosny aîné among modern authors are not overlooked. Strange to say, no mention is made of Henri Murger and Guy de Maupassant, while the name of Emile Zola is not even whispered! Spurious masterpieces are laid to the reckoning of Dumas fils, Chateaubriand, Honore d'Urfé, M. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and his disciple, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre.

We may be excused when M. Alfred Mézières the veteran Académicien, finds it extremely difficult to name the best French novel. The most pathetic, he thinks, is the Abbé Prévost's "Manon Lescaut," the most romanesque George Sand's "Mauprat." M. Rosny aîné, the author of "La Vague Rouge," asks how one can be expected to choose between Balzac's "Père Goriot" and "Cousine Bette," Stendhal's "Le Rouge et le Noir," Flaubert's "Madame Bovary" and a dozen others. Deputy Charles Bonnot declares "Les Trois Monnaies" the best novel—thus being alone in his preference for the cape and sword books of Alexandre Dumas. In the opinion of the historian Gilbert Auguste Thierry, "Les Misérables" stands alone, and adds that no novel of any other country equals that masterpiece of Victor Hugo. Madame Sévigné shares the opinion of M. Thierry. It is a book which all hard-hearted and selfish persons should read, as it is a work that tends to alter their disposition. M. Georges Obnet believes that the best French novel is probably "Le Père Goriot" by Balzac; he is equally favourable towards "Le Rouge et le Noir" by Stendhal. Contemporary writers should not be disdained, as Academician Henri Welschinger tells us; his choice of modern works fastens itself upon Pierre Loti's "Pêcheur d'île," "La Cousine Bette" and "Manon Lescaut" cannot be passed lightly over. M. Henry Kistomackers, the dramatist, like M. Louis Faibis, the director of "Intransigeant," supports the claims of "Madame Bovary." M. Jules Huret, whose sketches of modern nations occupy a high place in contemporary French literature, has a decided preference for Flaubert's "Education Sentimental," while Stendhal's "Chartreuse de Parme" is the favourite work of M. Pierre Millé, the well-known professor of declamation. Non-committal is Mme. Marcelle Tinayre, whose book "Maison du Pêché" is so popular. "These are not best French novel," she writes; "there are several with equal claims to admiration. Among living writers it seems to me that M. Rosny aîné has given us in 'La Vague Rouge' the best novel in a time when hisp, infantile literature and a false simplicity are the fashion." M. Henri Rochefort declares that "the most human, the most ingenuous, the best constructed novel of all is 'Les Liseuses Dangereuses' of Choderlos de Laclos, published in 1782. Modern literateurs are not at all willing to name spurious French masterpieces; the general tenor of the replies is that there are so many that it is impossible to single out one for special mention. M. Rosny aîné considers "Les Martyrs" by Chateaubriand a much over-rated

novel. M. Thierry makes an onslaught on "La Dame aux Camélias" of Dumas fils, and Mme. Tinayre places it with Honoré d'Urfé's pastoral novel, "L'Astrée," among spurious French masterpieces. M. Faibis condemns J. J. Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse." Bernardino de Saint-Pierre's idyl "Paul et Virginie" is described by M. Jourdain as the most spurious, pretentious, mis-shaped, and wearisome of books that have been given the title of masterpiece.

A SENSE RECOVERY.

Everybody at Amiens in the North of France is talking of the strange event which occurred there a few days ago. A woman who had been dumb for the last six years—though her other senses were perfect—suddenly regained the use of her tongue during a thunderstorm which visited Amiens last week. She is now reported to be speaking once more without difficulty. All previous electrical treatment failed to take effect on her, strange to say.

PENNY POSTAGE.

Anglo-French penny postage is in sight; its realization is only a question of time. The only difficulty in the way of the new development is the making good of the loss—as loss there must be at first. The Minister of Finance is hopeful of finding a solution before long; the sooner the problem is solved the better it will be for the commercial world on both sides of the Channel.

PLAY BANNED.

The banning by the Archbishop of Paris of M. Gabriele d'Annunzio's new mystery play, "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," for which M. Claude Debussy has written the music, and which is to be produced next week at the Chatelot Theatre, has created a great sensation in theatrical circles and elsewhere. The Archbishop has issued a notice to his flock reminding them that at the last Diocesan Conference Catholics were earnestly advised not to attend theatrical performances offensive to Christian conscience, consequently Catholics are not to see the new play. As, however, religion now-a-days in France, and in Paris in particular, is next to nothing of the past, not many, it is expected, will abstain from the Chatelot Theatre.

The Archbishop's recommendation clearly applies to the play in question, which is to put on the stage and disgrace in the most improper circumstances the history of one of our most glorious martyrs. Notices regarding the play have been sent to all the Paris clergy, no doubt with a view to working up a "boom." The part of the Saint will be played by Mlle. Ida Rubenstein, who, according to the author, realises his dream of an interpreter. M. Debussy describes this young lady about whom he raves as "an extraordinary creature who incarnates the very type of ecstasy in the defence of faith as it has appeared for centuries to the imagination of artists and to the fervour of the devout, and who has just enough muscle necessary to support a drapery of contemplation and grief." All modern expressions have been rigorously excluded, nothing younger than 400 years being admitted. As Mlle. Rubenstein does not speak Italian, the play has been written in French in octosyllabic verse.

MOROCCO.

The latest news from Morocco describe the situation at Fez as most alarming, and the French readily credit this report now. They are prepared for the worse. Those imprisoned in Fez are practically at the mercy of the rebels, which may account for the rumour that several Europeans have made common cause with the invaders, thus hoping for safety. Relief is urgently needed without doubt, as the gallant defenders can do very little more owing to scarcity of food and ammunition. Those who are coming to their help are bravely cutting their way through hostile tribes, and getting over the ground as quickly as circumstances will permit. If the Sultan, as reported, has abdicated in favour of his brother thinking to avert further bloodshed, the situation will become more complicated than ever for France, and a new arrangement will have to be agreed to by the Powers. We ought soon to know the truth, whether the Europeans are still safe, or whether they have been massacred, as some say they have. If this be the case, steps will have to be promptly taken accordingly. One fervently hopes that the gallant French rescuers will succeed in their difficult mission, and release those imprisoned in Fez, and who are on the point of starvation and submission through no fault of their own.

OPEN-AIR THEATRES.

The open-air theatres in the neighbourhood of Paris are to be more numerous than ever this summer. Many of these open-air performances, or "cavés-concerts," by which names they are known, are done by the best artists, often embodying the finest manifestations of French histrionic talent, as is the case at Bohemian Montmartre.

THE CORONATION.

INVITATION TO VETERANS.

A Press communiqué states:—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will on the part of the Government of India issue invitations to be present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi to (1) veterans in possession of the medal for (a) the Sikh War (1845-49); (b) the Crimea (1854-56); (c) the Persian War (1856-57); (d) the Mutiny (1857-58); as invited to the Durbar of 1903; (2) Indian Officers on pension or active list, who have performed a term of orderly duty at the English court; (3) Indian officers and soldiers on pension or on the active list who are members of the Victorian Order or of any Indian Order. Those on the active list whose regiments will be at Delhi will not, of course, be invited. Those who are invited will receive their railway passages to and from Delhi and a suitable allowance for their maintenance while in camp at Delhi. Texts will be allotted to them and electric light a d. piped water will be laid on to their camp. The camp will be in charge of a small staff of military officers whose duty it will be to attend to the comfort of the guests."

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CEMENT TILE WORKS, LTD.

The seventh annual general meeting of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., was held recently at 121, Szechuan Road, Shanghai, there being present Messrs. A. W. Burkhill (who presided), F. E. Schinop, C. R. Burkhill, and C. W. Thomas.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said the directors greatly regretted the result of last year's working. As most of those present were intimately connected with property, they could fully appreciate the reason of the falling off in profits. They could only hope that property would soon show signs of improvement and the building trade revive. They had had their fair share of the little work done during the past year, so could not complain on that point, and it was satisfactory to know that their manufacturers were not losing ground. Turning to the accounts, it would be seen that plant and machinery and amount of building stood at a very low figure. As regards their stocks of finished products and raw material, these had been taken at a very low figure and sales made of them all showed a good profit. In view of the working of the company during the past year, the directors had waived their fees. Mr. F. E. Schinop seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The appointment of Mr. J. Ambrose as a director was confirmed, and Messrs. A. W. Burkhill and C. W. Thomas were re-elected directors. Mr. Willoughby was re-elected auditor.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

The seventy-fifth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, was held on 16th ult. at Electra House, London, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., presiding.

In the course of his customary statement the Chairman said:—"The gross receipts of the company for the half-year under review amounted in round numbers, to £337,000, against £315,000 for the corresponding period of 1909, showing an increase of £22,000, which is satisfactory to find is spread over the whole of the company's system. The working and other expenses amounted in round numbers to £154,000, against £143,000 for the corresponding period of 1909, showing an increase of £11,000. When I had the pleasure of meeting you six months ago I referred to the cost of living in the Far East, particularly in the Straits Settlements, having risen very considerably in the last few years, and stated that your directors had found it necessary, after a careful investigation of the present circumstances, to substantially increase the remuneration of the staff in that region in order to fairly meet the new conditions which had thus arisen. These additional remunerations account for nearly £8,000 of the increased expenditure under review, and as the special allowances granted to the staff towards the end of last year were made retrospective from Jan. 1, 1910, the amount (£8,000) represented twelve instead of six months' special remuneration. The amount in the present accounts is consequently nearly double what it would have been under ordinary circumstances. Comparing the figures for the whole year, the net profit for the year 1910 was £70,000 more than in 1909.

You will have learned that the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies have been able to assist the Chinese Government in their endeavours to reorganise, improve, and develop their telegraph and telephone services by advancing to them for these purposes £500,000 at 5 per cent. interest on account of, and on the security of, the monies payable by the companies to the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration under their existing agreements. In meeting the Government's requirements on such terms your directors have had in view not only the strengthening of the good relations which, happily, have so long existed between the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Companies, but also the material benefit which the expected improvement in the Chinese telegraph service would confer on their international cable service. The Eastern Company are assisting this company in making this advance, and the transaction will be shown in the next half-yearly accounts as a reserve fund investment.

At the last general meeting I referred to the wireless telegraph installation then in course of erection at the commandant's Keeling Station, to enable telegrams to be exchanged between passing ships and that remote place. The installation has since been completed, and the public service was opened on March 2nd last. So far the traffic has been rather disappointing, but as the facilities become better known and appreciated by shipowners and the public at large, and as the shipping traffic develops, we trust that better results will be obtained. The negotiations with the British Government for extending the wireless service to the company's Singapore, Hongkong and other suitable ports are still proceeding, and ought soon to be satisfactorily settled.

When addressing the shareholders of the Eastern Company a year ago I mentioned that the Associated Companies had long been anxious to make some special arrangement whereby a considerable addition to the volume of British Imperial news might be distributed throughout the whole of the Empire, so that our colonies and dependencies might be more in touch with the facts and ideas of the Mother Country. It was not an easy matter to bring about a practical scheme acceptable to everyone, and after much consideration and consultation with those interested in this important matter, we were able to begin a service—by arrangement with Reuter's Company. The arrangement enabled that agency to have the distribution of 150,000 words per annum of Imperial news at Aden, which place is en route to all the Eastern colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. I also mentioned that the news on the way to Aden, after being made use of at Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt, was sent on to South Africa, and also supplied to the British possessions on the east and west coasts of the African continent. This news service has since been granted to India, and negotiations have been in progress for some time past for extending it to Australasia and the British colonies in the Far East, which negotiations it is hoped will soon be brought to a satisfactory termination. I now move the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the dividend. The Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., seconded the resolution.

Replying to questions, the Chairman said the time had scarcely arrived even to consider the possibility of paying an increased dividend. He concluded in the tribute paid to the administration of the staff. With regard to the suggested bonus to the staff at the Coronation, the matter would have the consideration of the Board.

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The motion was carried unanimously; the retiring directors (Mr. F. A. Bevan and the Hon. A. G. Brodrick) were re-elected; and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and staff terminated the proceedings.

RUBBER ESTATES OF JOHORE (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held last month at the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Frank A. Swettenham presided.

The representative of the agents and secretaries, Harrisons & Crosfield (Limited), read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and in the course of his address said—

What will give you most satisfaction is the tapping will begin this year, and in a recent letter from Mr. Stewart (the acting manager) he says that he may be able to start the work this month. The rate of progress from this time forward will probably depend upon the rapidity with which it will be possible to educate a sufficient force of tappers to do the work skilfully without neglecting the weeding of the rest of the estate. We are in great hope that our Tamil labour force will be largely increased this year, for this class of labour is the best and cheapest, and we are doing everything that is possible to attract Tamils to the estate. As pioneers of rubber planting in this part of Johore we have had to pay the penalties of all pioneers in a country of uninhabited forests. We brought to our work a larger cash capital than I think has been at the disposal of any other Malayan company, and we have spent a very large sum in complying with the obligations we undertook. We have planted 1,488 acres on the Gemali and Block 4 Estates, and we have planted 1,893 acres on Sungai Samarut and Block 3. Those to whom we sold the Gemali Estate undertook to plant a further 1,000 acres, and the North Labis Company undertook to plant the same quantity so that our undertaking as original concessionaries, to plant 5,000 acres before May, 1914, will be satisfied next year, and this company will then come into possession of 15,000 acres, with all the advantages of the concession.

THE JOHORE GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

Though we have faithfully performed, or arranged to perform, our part of the contract, we have not yet been able to obtain from the Johore Government grants for even the areas to which we are already fully entitled. For more than 12 months we have been endeavouring to get these titles in order to satisfy our obligations to the Gemali and North Labis Companies, but up to the present the Johore Commissioner of Lands has, for reasons which we cannot understand, declined to give us grants in terms of the Sultan's concession. We ask for nothing more than to which we are already fully entitled. For more than 12 months we have been endeavouring to get these titles in order to satisfy our obligations to the Gemali and North Labis Companies, but up to the present the Johore Commissioner of Lands has, for reasons which we cannot understand, declined to give us grants in terms of the Sultan's concession. We ask for nothing more than to which we are already fully entitled. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS Office: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), and THURSDAY,

the 14th and 15th June, 1911, at 10 A.M. each day,

at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALING STORES,

comprising:-

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:- ASH HOIST AND VERTICAL ENGINES, DRILLING MACHINE, SCREWING MACHINES, HOSES, LAMPS and LANTERNS, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLES, WIRES, SWITCHES, HYDRAULIC JACK, COAL SACKS, CANVAS, RAGS, OLD FLAGS, OLD INDIA-RUBBER, OLD LEATHERS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, ROPE, &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALING STORES:- PROVISIONS, Seaman's CLOTHING, BLANKETS, Officers' Mess, TRAPS, (A Quantity of) ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES and TABLE LINEN, IMPLEMENTS, Seaman's Mess UTENSILS, OAK STAVES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:- As detailed in the Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [820]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in one of the Sheds of the Harbour Department Dock, situated near the Baba Joss House, in Macao, the Administrative Council of the Gunboat PATRIA will hold Public Auction of the following Old and Surplus Articles:- ROPES, CANVAS, IRON, BRASS and ZINC SHEETS, KITCHEN UTENSILS and SUNDRY SHIP'S STORES;

ALSO The MACHINERY, BOILER and ACCESSORIES of a STEAM PINNACE. The Reserve Price of this Lot is \$500.00. Goods will be sold in suitable lots.

TERMS - Cash on the fall of the hammer.

Goods to be removed at once.

Administrative Council of the Gunboat PATRIA, Macao, 10th June, 1911.

The Secretary and Treasurer,

BAZILIO AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA,

Paymaster.

Macao, 11th June, 1911. [821]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "PATAN" ... On 28th June.

For Freight and further information apply to

RODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [822]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES and CROSSES in Stock at BROWN, JONES & CO., 41, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

YOU can always get the best quality LOCAL BEEF and MUTTON and AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS, HARES.

From THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD. Butcher's Dept. Price list on application. [85]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [608]

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FOR SALE RED JAPANESE LANTERNS of approved size and CORONATION CANDLES of 62" long - burning for 4 to 4½ hours. Prices without competition.

Please send order early to avoid disappointment.

GRACA & CO.

FEDDER St. (Hongkong Hotel Building),

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [654]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th inst., the following additional Cars will be run:-

WEEK DAYS:

7.15 A.M.

3.15 P.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

SUNDAYS:

9.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

The Service between 7.30 A.M. and 8 A.M. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every quarter minute.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Manager. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [783]

GEO. PENWICK & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Postponed EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL at 12 NOON, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1911, when the following Special Resolutions will be submitted:-

1. That GEO. PENWICK & CO., LTD. be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the partners in the firm of Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH and FLEMING, of Hongkong, be appointed Liquidators with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such Liquidators.

The above Resolutions if passed will require confirmation at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN I. ANDREW, General Manager. Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [812]

WANTED

WANTED.

BY A YOUNG LAD, fresh from School, employment as a Clerk; knows Short-hand and Typewriting. Moderate Salary to start with.

Apply - H. E., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [787]

WANTED.

A N ENERGETIC and EXPERIENCED CHINESE BROKER, who thoroughly understands the Sundry Goods Business. A Good Salary to a Capable Man.

Apply in writing to "X," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [782]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c.

Apply - A. B. C., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE HULL of an IRON or STEEL VESSEL of about 400 tons gross register, in good preservation.

Apply to Box 61, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [803]

A LING & CO..

19. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

MITSU BISHI CO., COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI, BOJO, KANADA, NAMAZU, SAYO SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA, Coaleries.

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Cables addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A.I. ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES -

YOKOHAMA: Mr. ASADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. BORNEO Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

Y. SHIBUYA,

Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [654]

ILLUMINATION.

FOR SALE RED JAPANESE LANTERNS of approved size and

CORONATION CANDLES of 62" long - burning for 4 to 4½ hours.

Prices without competition.

Please send order early to avoid disappointment.

GRACA & CO.

FEDDER St. (Hongkong Hotel Building),

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [654]

AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M E S S E R S. H U G H E S and H O U G H have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Central (Corner of Ice House Street).

The following VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:-

All these Two pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office respectively as MARINE LOT No. 264 and MARINE LOT No. 265, together with the messuage thereon known as Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Annual Crown rent payable in respect of Marine Lot No. 264-\$182.00; and in respect of Marine Lot No. 265-\$208.00. Area, Marine Lot No. 264-16,351 square feet; Marine Lot No. 265-18,935 square feet or thereabouts.

Each of the above Lots are held for the unexpired residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 24th day of June, 1887.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [800]

TO LET

TO LET.

9. MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present occupied by E. R. HALIFAX, Esq.).

From 1st May, 1911.

10. MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply - Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

1. FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VIEUX ROAD GENERAL.

FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower). Can be let separately. Rent moderate.

GODOWNS, in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wine and other Articles. Rent moderate.

Apply to

DAVID SASCOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [

THE CURSE OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

AN EASY METHOD OF OVERCOMING IT.

Of all the subtle and depressing effects of heat, none is more trying to the resident in China than the way it disturbs sleep.

Even those who have never known what it is to lie with unclosed eyes, or to toss restlessly through the long night, have, nevertheless, some idea of what this suffering means when they see the haggard faces of their friends and hear the devices they adopted to woo sleep and obtain rest. Those writhed are those who take bromides, chloral, morphine, or other deadly sleeping draughts, in the long run, they ruin their digestion, shatter their nerves, and even destroy their brain.

Happily for the victims of Insomnia, science comes with a certain cure for its miseries. This is achieved by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned tonic food with lasting effects. Its power as the greatest restorative and invigorating agent in nervous conditions is now a matter of common knowledge, and it is by reason of its action on the nervous system that it produces so powerful a result in Insomnia.

Sanatogen feeds the nerves, and thus brings them to their normal state by supplying the vital element of phosphorus, which is used in the display of every form of mental or physical energy.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CAUSED.

Experience shows that in the period preceding the attack of sleeplessness, the individual has, invariably, been making overdrafts on the supply of phosphorus in his body, which in consequence of its diminished strength, is unable to make good this loss from the food which is ordinarily taken.

Phosphorus exercises an important sway over the life of the cells of which every portion of our body is made, and over the living chemical processes which go on within them, as Professor Tranchefife, of King's College, London, has pointed out. Moreover, as Sir William Gowers maintains, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red blood corpuscles in the blood. It can, therefore, be easily understood that when there is a lack of this vital element there is manifest diminution in the performance of the various functions.

The ordinary strain of life, coupled with the stress of the tropical climate constantly depletes the supply of phosphorus, and imposes a strain on the nervous system. The restlessness produced by loss of sleep, and the additional nervous strain induced by the same means, still further accentuates this loss of phosphorus. The result is that, once evil acting on the other produces what doctors call "a vicious circle," and this causes an ever-increasing overdraft on the supply of phosphorus.

Sanatogen is composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, chemically combined with the body-building element of pure milk. The phosphorus in Sanatogen is, therefore, in the exact form in which it is found in the brain and nervous systems. These organs are thus able to assimilate and utilize it with the greatest ease, to restore to the full the quantity of phosphorus which has been withdrawn from them.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CURED.

Sanatogen thus strengthens the brain and nervous system generally. In doing this, it also removes the long list of nervous symptoms like depression, insomnia, disinclination for mental or bodily effort, impaired memory, and the fear of impending evil, to name a few of those which, sooner or later, follow, if indeed they do not precede, inability to sleep.

Sanatogen, however, does more than this. By restoring sleep, nature's chief means of resting and reinvigorating the brain and nervous system, it prevents nervous breakdown. If, on the other hand, people have been so unfortunate as to have broken down already, and are threatened with Neurosis, Sanatogen will restore them to health far more rapidly than anything else, giving them new strength, new force, new vigour and vitality.

Thousands of men and women have written to us that they have been cured of sleeplessness by Sanatogen. Lady Henry Somerset, the celebrated philanthropist, states: "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep and invigorates the nerves, and it braces the patient to health." The wife of a doctor and J. P. in Scotland writes: "My nervous system was so much impaired that I could not sleep without sedatives, and my appetite was quite gone; in fact I had a perfect distaste for anything in the shape of food. Many other remedies had been tried, but had little or no effect. At last my husband sent for Sanatogen, and the effect was marvellous. In the course of a week after taking Sanatogen I felt quite different. My nerves were soothed and I required in a very short time no stimulants and sedatives."

Sanatogen's merits are endorsed by over 14,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, among them being Dr. Ott, the late King Edward's physician in Marienbad.

The single exception is South-West Africa.

Portions of the central and southern hinterland of this colony offer limited opportunities for farming on a large scale, though the colony is handicapped by lack of navigable seaports.

The outlook is not more favourable from Germany's standpoint when we consider the countries to which its emigrants have hitherto directed their attention, for there is no possibility of any territory belonging to these passing under German influence. For a long time a steady stream of emigration passed into Brazil and Argentina, where there are now several strong German settlements. The number of German emigrants to Brazil alone probably falls little below 100,000, and natural growth has more than trebled this number, so that now there are whole districts in the south of the Republic which are quite German in life and language.

The German colonies in Brazil have, indeed, become so large as to be regarded for some reason as a menace to the State, and measures are said to be contemplated with a view to breaking down their influence. It is no doubt partly owing to the fact that German colonists in Brazil have outlived their welcome that the emigration to that country has of late fallen to small proportions; during the past five years not more than 1,300 Germans settled in the whole of Brazil.

If Germany is ever to be able to colonise territories for its own sake, instead of for the sake of other Powers, it will have to look in new directions, and the question arises: How far should England go in facilitating German's natural desire for more effective outlets than at present possess?

If, for example, the pressure of events should seem to urge Germany to seek relief in the direction of Asia Minor, would it not be a mistake on our part to stand in the way of any arrangement which that Power might be able to make with Turkey? It may be granted that if Germany wants territory for colonisation it might go much further without facing as well.

The Government of Mesopotamia alone, with an area of 143,250 square miles—an area exceeding by 11 per cent. that of the United Kingdom—offers an enormous field for colonisation, inasmuch as it has only nine persons to the square mile, making it far the least densely populated part of Asia Minor.

While it is notorious that Germany's gaze has for a long time been turned towards Asia Minor, there has been no suggestion as yet of

GERMAN EXPANSION.

WHERE CAN THE EMPIRE COLONISE?

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE "DAILY MAIL"]

The growth of new industries in a country which was undeveloped 40 years ago, the stimulus given to trade by the activities of the State, and the great development of national undertakings and resources, such as railways, canals, forests, &c., have enabled the German Empire to check emigration and to keep its rapidly increasing population at home during the last two decades.

The pressing problems for the Government are: How long can Germany cope with the increase in the way that she has done hitherto, and in what direction will she seek fresh outlets when the necessity for them can no longer be met by the creation of new channels of employment at home?

The population of the German Empire is increasing at the rate of a million a year. Between 1870 and 1905 it rose from 40,816,000 to 66,641,000. It now stands at over 65,000,000. At the same time, the density is still comparatively low, being 294 persons per square mile, as compared with 344 persons to the square mile in the United Kingdom, 388 to the square mile in Belgium, and 409 in Holland.

Assuming—rather arbitrarily, I must confess—that the empire could without concession support a total population equal to the present ratio of Rhineland and Westphalia combined, giving 552 to the square mile, there would be room for an increase to 115 millions, or some 50 millions beyond the present figure, so that if the existing rate of multiplication continued, the growth of another 30 years or so could still be absorbed. Thirty years, however, are only a page in the life-history of a great and virile nation, and the statesmanship which did not look much further ahead would be lamentably wanting in discernment. Hence the question is being asked in Germany with increasing urgency: "Outlets will be necessary sooner or later; where shall they be found?"

FUTURE PAN-GERMAN AMBITIONS.

An Express representative inquired the cause of this conundrum—worse than has been seen in the busiest port of any other year.

"There are more people in London than it was built to hold," was the answer given by a police official. "Here we have Piccadilly and the Strand fuller of traffic than they have been for years, and yet people must walk in the carriage way, because there is not room for them on the pavement."

All this while those poured out of a side street, a seemingly endless stream of motorcars. So the Piccadilly line stayed still for a couple of minutes, moved on again, and was caught two hundred yards further on, after the last of that celebrated nursery game, "Oranges and lemons."

NO ROOM TO WALK.

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INTIMATIONS.

"Certainty is what a man seeks in everything." The man who buys
a Model 10 visible REMINGTON TYPEWRITER BUYS



absolute certainty; a certainty of satisfaction guaranteed by the greatest
typewriter makers in the world.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA
AND FORMOSA.THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S
VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Times of the 26th inst. had the following leading article on the visit of the German Emperor to England:

Today we say farewell to the German Emperor and Empress, and to the young Princess, who have been the guests of the King and Queen since Monday last. We trust that they have received from their stay in London as much pleasure as they have given, for that, beyond question, has been great and widespread. Bright and genial weather, more like the May of the poets than the May of common experience, has had for its counterpart a bright and genial welcome offered to the Imperial guests by all classes of English people. The great ceremony of Tuesday, the main object of the Emperor's journey, was carried through under the best possible conditions and it has been followed by entertainments in the Palace and in the houses of prominent people, bringing Their Majesties into friendly contact with much that is best in English society and with a number of our leading men. These gatherings have been all the more enjoyable since the visit, being private, was wholly without State; and it must have been a pleasant change for the Emperor, who at home is seldom out of uniform, to wear civilian dress. He has taken us as we are, in our habit as we live. He and the Empress have had sight-seeing in plenty, from the picture galleries and the Automobile Club to the birds and lions of the Regent's Park. They have been to the theatre, to a "command night" at the oldest of our playhouses, where they saw a play famous in the days of our grandfathers, acted by such a cast as our grandfathers could never have brought together. Swift motor-cars have taken them to Windsor both in coach and dinner, and enabled them both to honour the memory of Queen Victoria and King Edward and to enjoy a brief glimpse of the revived glories of the Castle. At the same time, their eagerness to see as much as the brief holiday allowed has been equalled by the popular eagerness to see and greet Their Majesties. Crowds have lined the streets, and the cheer of the people have been cordial and spontaneous. All have been glad to welcome not only the Head of a great nation, but the cousin of the King and the eldest grandson of Queen Victoria.

Our English crowd is a good judge of character. It knows that in William II. it is receiving one of the most remarkable men of his time. Of the tremendous forces which will ultimately control it does not think on holiday occasions like this; but it consciously admires his rare intelligence, his boundless energy, and his unrivaled versatility. It knows that this great potentate, so closely allied in blood with ourselves, shares many of the tastes and interests that are ours. Hence the exceptional unanimity and warmth of the popular welcome that has been accorded to the King's visitors. Just now we are well prepared for such a reception of Royal guests for the year of mourning is over, the Coronation is approaching, and our thoughts are full of the King and Queen. At such a time even politics, which are commonly so near our hearts, or, at least, so much in our mouths, are being left to the politicians while the public stands aside and cheers the Royalties. It is perhaps fortunate that etiquette forbids Sovereigns to attend each other's Coronations; for thus we have been able to have the Emperor and Empress among us without any formality, and to give them a chance of enjoying themselves, as we hope and believe that they have done. May we add, in words which are as far as possible from a formal compliment, that the presence and personality of the Empress and grace and charm of the young Princess have made a deep impression upon the people of London? Even the roughest workman could hardly think ill of an Emperor whose Empress radiates sincerity and similes. The brief visit is over, but everybody hopes and believes that the increase of mutual knowledge which it has brought will carry with it an increase of friendship and mutual esteem.

In this hope and belief we are encouraged by the certainty that in no respect can the visit cause any disquiet to our friends abroad. The tension that has sometimes marked Anglo-German relations in the past has indeed occasioned anxiety to France, Russia, and other States whose political interests and aims are largely identical with our own. They are able now to rejoice with us the more freely in that they know our loyalty towards them to be in no way affected by our cordial reception of Queen Victoria's eldest grandson. Political discussion has, we believe, been almost entirely absent from the German Emperor's intercourse with our statesmen—an additional proof, were proof needed, of the Emperor's tact. He is aware, as France and Russia are aware, of the firm and consistent attitude maintained by Great Britain towards the greater International issues of the moment; and this knowledge, in precluding all ambiguity, has enabled him whole-heartedly to enjoy the cordial hospitality it has been our privilege to extend to him, to the Empress, and to the great-granddaughter of our late beloved Queen.

WAGNER'S DEBUT.

HOW HE HEARD HIS OWN
COMPOSITION.

Literary and artistic circles are looking forward with the keenest interest to the publication of the secret autobiography of Wagner—a work which has been in existence for 40 years, but which has been carefully kept from the general public hitherto. Of peculiar interest is the great musician's own account of his debut as a composer. This took place at Leipzig:—"It was the Christmas of the fatal year 1830; as usual, there would be no performance at the theatre on Christmas Eve, but instead a concert for the poor had been organised, which received but scant support. The first item on the programme was called by the exciting title 'Now Overture'—nothing more! I had surprisedly listened to the rehearsal with some misgiving. I was very much impressed by the coarseness with which Dorn fended with the apparent confusion in which the members of the orchestra showed with regard to this mysterious composition."

THE DRUMMER'S CONFRATERNITY.

"The principal theme of the Allegro was contained in four bars; after every fourth bar, however, a fifth bar had been inserted, which had nothing to do with the melody, and which was sounded by a loud bang on the kettle-drum on the second beat. As this drum-beat stood out alone, the drummer, who continually thought he was making a mistake, got confused, and did not give the right sharpness to the accent as prescribed by the score. Listening from my hidden corner, and frightened at my original intention, this accidentally different rendering did not dispense me. To my genuine annoyance, however, Dorn called the drummer to the front and insisted on his playing the accents with the prescribed sharpness. When, after the rehearsal, I told the musical director of my misgivings about this important fact he stuck to it that the thing would sound very well as it was."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.
RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 1.

Per value each share 21. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, May 3	Malayan Companies	Per value each share 21. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, May 3
15/- paid fy. "	Alor-Pongau	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary	107.6
2/- fy. "	Anglo-Johore	2/- fy. "	Merlimau	5/5
17/6 "	Anglo-Malay	12.3 100%	Morton Syndicate	10% 11
15/- "	Bakap	5/2 10	Mount Austin	115.0
15/- "	Banteng	18.0 150%	Narborough Est.	25% 10
15/- "	Batu Caves	10/4 10	Paddington	4/3
15/- "	Batu Kawan	2/- fy. "	Pandan Jchore	2.17.14
15/- "	Batu Tiga	5.0.0 10%	Pataling	325% 10
2/- 1/- "	Beranang Selangor	3% 10	Perak (Johore)	8/0 125% 10
15/- "	Bernam Parak	10/5 10	Penang Est.	10% 10
15/- "	Do. Ordinary	10/5 10	Ratnafud	10/- pm
15/- "	Bidor	12/9 10	Rombia	67.6 40% 10
12/6 "	Blands Selangor	17/0 10	Rim	2.17.0 375% 10
2/- fy. "	Bukit Clob	12/6 10	R. Est. of Krian .....	.....
15/- "	Bukit Kajang	2.13.9 114% 10	R. of Johore .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Bukit Mortajam	3/4 10	Sagga	12.10.0 60% 10
Options fy. paid	Bukit Rajah	10.10.0 80% 10	Seafied	6.7.6 40% 10
2/- 1/- "	Bukit Selangors	2/1 10	Selangor	2.17.0 375% 10
8/- "	Castlefield	6.8.3 75% 10	Sempah .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Chankrat Salak R. and Tin	15/- 10	Sendayan	1.17.6pm
8/- "	Cherascoce	4/5 10	Seremban	4.8.0
2/- 1/- "	Chota Rubber	2.5.0 150% 10	Serangoon	3.7.0 30% 10
2/- fy. "	Citely Ordinary	2.5.0 163% 10	Shelford .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Colins. Malay	1.2.6 100% 10	Singiting (N.S.) .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Damansara	6.15.9 76% 10	Singapore Para	5/1 150% 10
2/- fy. "	Denniston	14.0.0 25% 10	Strathmore R.	7/3 15% 10
2/- fy. "	End. Selangor	12/- 100% 10	Sungai Bahru .....	.....
2/- 1/- "	Johore R. Landa	30% 10	Sungai Choh	4.17.6
15/- "	Jong-Landor	30% 10	Sungai Kapar	12.10.1 55% 10
2/- 1/- "	Jugra (Ordinary)	25% 10	Sungai Kruit .....	.....
15/- "	Juru Estates	12/6 10	Sungei Liang	4.15.0
2/- fy. "	Kpong Kuantan	4/0 pm 15% 10	Sungei Salak	6.10.0 30% 10
2/- 1/- "	Kununung "A"	7/3 10	Sungei Way .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Do. "B"	8.6.6 65% 10	Tangkah .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Kapar Para	5/ paid	Third Mil. ....	.....
2/- fy. "	Kelus	74% 10	Trombely	10% 10
2/- fy. "	Killinghill	10/- 10	Utd. Sun Betong .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Kinta Kelas	87/4% 10	Val d'Or Est. ....	.....
2/- 1/- "	Klana Kelas	15/- 10	Vallumbrosa	1.15.7 76% 10
2/- 1/- "	Kota Tinggi	2/9 10	Trust and Finance Companies .....	.....
10/- "	Khota Tampan	20% 10	Anglo-Straits R. T. ....	.....
12/6 "	Krubong	20% 10	Eastern Internat. Trust	20% 10
17/6 "	Kuala Klang	75% 10	Mid-East Invest .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Kuala Lumpur	5% 10	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust	7/4% 11
2/- fy. "	Kuala Pah	17/6 10	R. Share Trust .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Kuala Selangor	12/6 10	Strait. M. & Trust .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Labu	13/7 30% 10	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Lanadron	4.16.3 124% 10	Anglo-Java .....	.....
15/- "	Ledbury	3.15.0 10% 10	Asahan (Sumatra) .....	.....
7/6 "	Lendu	2.16.0 pm 10%	Bangun R. ....	.....
2/- fy. "	Lingga	2.10.9 150% 10	Beaufort .....	.....
2/- fy. "	London Asiatic	13/- 25% 10	Central Sumatra .....	.....
13/- "	Lumut Est.	1/- 10	Indian Peninsula .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Malingay Est.	1/- 10	Java Amalgam .....	.....
2/- fy. "	Malacea 7/4% Cum. Participating Prof.	9.15.0 10 100% 10	Kimanis .....	.....

WAS REFUSED ADMISSION.

"In spite of this assurance my restlessness grew, and I had not the courage to introduce myself to my friends in advance as the author of the 'New Overture.' I had forgotten to buy a ticket and was refused admission by the maid at the door. Suddenly the tuning up of the orchestra grew louder and louder, and I thought I should have to miss the beginning of my work. In my anxiety I revealed myself to the man at the door, as the composer of the 'New Overture,' and in this way succeeded in passing with a ticket. The Overture began; after the theme of the 'back' brass instruments had made its heard with great emphasis, the 'red' Allegro themes started in which, as I have already mentioned, every fifth bar was interrupted by the drum-beat from the 'black' wood. The fatal drum-beat, brutally hammered out, entirely deprived me of my senses. I heard my neighbours calculating the return of this effect; knowing the absolute correctness of their calculation, I suffered ten thousand torments and became almost unconscious. At last I awoke from my nightmare when the Overture, to which I had dedicated to give what I considered a trite ending, came to a standstill most unexpectedly."

THE MAN AT THE DOOR.

"No phantom like those in Hoffmann's Tales could have succeeded in producing the extraordinary state in which I came to my senses on noticing the astonishment of the audience at the end of the performance. I heard no exclamations of disapproval, no hissing, no remarks, not even laughter; all I saw was intense astonishment at such a strange occurrence, which impressed them, as it did me, like a horrible nightmare. Nothing, however, equalled the pain of coming face to face with the man at the door; the strange look he gave me haunted me ever afterwards, and for a considerable time I avoided the pit of the Leipzig Theatre."

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.THORNE'S
OLD VAT
NO. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE 1911.
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA,
PHILIPPINES, BOHEO, ETC.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDE FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, etc. &c.

The information in these Descriptions consists of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, which alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. 1,882 \$10.00. Directory, only \$1.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BOHEO, ETC.

carefully arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and brought up to date. They consist this year of the following—

COLOURED PLATE OF FLAGS OF FOREIGN HONGS

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF KOBE AND HYOGO.

PLAN OF PORTSMOUTH SETTLEMENT.

PLAN OF TINGTAU (KIAOCHAU).

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF HONGKOW (SHANGHAI) WITH INLET.

SHOWING THE EXTENDED SETTLEMENT.

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

THE SHIP'S ENGINEER.

Having for the last number of years done quite a lot of travelling, both by land and sea, writes a correspondent in *The Statesman*, I pride myself on being very observant, even in the smallest details, which are likely to come under the eye of the every-day traveller. On different occasions I have taken trips of six and seven days' duration, going to and from the different places in the East, and have always, at all times, looked on the daily routine on board ship as being very interesting. The changing of watches, the captain going his rounds, the navigating officer with his sextant taking the sun at midday, and the fourth officer mastering the boat's crew every night at three bells in the dog-watch (half-past seven) (although this is too often a farce, and is treated by the native seamen as a huge joke) are all aids to the enjoyment of life on board ship. Had I been questioned as to my knowledge regarding ship life, I would have said that I knew all about the work and the duties allotted to each officer, but also, like the sightseer, the fact that the sea-going engineer is undervalued on board ship and that his status is the highest in the nautical profession.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly in Vladivostok owing to the advance Eastwards of a depression over Manchuria. Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins. It is still in moderate excess of the normal, but giving way over China and Tongking.

The barometer has a tendency to fall also over the Philippines, and pressure remains relatively low over the S.E. part of the China Sea. Light to moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The pressure for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & neighbourhood... (*) Same as No. 1.

Forness Channel... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamock... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

E. and S.E. winds, light to moderate; fair to showers.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS FROM

Katowice... Kobe

Kuching... Omura

Kollong... Soembaia

Kwangkai... Scoriaia

Kwongyipeng... Kobe

Massey, Hongkong Hotel St. Petersburg

131, 5283... Amoy

J. Noh... Manila

2988, 4410... Amoy

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern, Australasia & China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS FROM

Arnholm-Stanley, Pacific Mail Line Office... Chicago

Ceyras... Denno Messagerie

Australia... Mytha

Davao... Prince Mahachakr Hanci

Haitien... Manila

Lahitien 221, Hollywood... Batavia

Loko... Rangoon

Sands... Macao

Satin... Penang

Shangchong... Nandinh

Thengshuih... Wangfuyuen

Bonham Strand... Port Darwin

Wesing... Bombay

A FRENCH ANECDOTE OF KING GEORGE!

Mélanie is a French nurse-maid, in service in London. The *Liberté* says that its representative has seen a letter, written by her to a former mistress in Paris, describing an "interview" she had with King George in Hyde Park some months ago. She was taking "Miss Jenny," aged 7, to the park. A crowd was waiting, and Miss Jenny explained that they were waiting to see the King. When the King rode by, the French nursemaid shouted "Vive le Roi!" for all she was worth.

King George rode on, then reined in, turned back, and came up to the nursemaid, who doffed herself as struck all of a heap.

"I should like to thank the person who called out 'Vive le Roi!'" said the King. Mélanie "trembled all over," but summoned up courage to say, in French, as she has not yet learnt English, "Monsieur is very polite. I was very pleased to see Monsieur go; but now you speak to me that is better still."

"This is the first time," King George answered in French, "I have ever heard my father often had." His Majesty went on to ask how long Mélanie had been in London, and whether she liked it. Mélanie replied that the English were very nice and polite, and that she would like London very much if it did not rain so often. The King laughed, and asked what country she came from. "From the Drome, Monsieur." "That is M. Louvet's country, is it not?" Well, Mélanie added, summing up courage to learn our language. We are fond of the French. Good-bye." The King then rode away.

The conclusion of Mme. Mélanie's letter expresses deep remorse at having called the King "Monsieur."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The I.G.M. str. *Dorfinger* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst., at 6 p.m.

The Silk or O.S.K. steamer *Canada Maru*, left Hongkong on the 7th instant, was delivered in the port of the 7th instant.

The P. & A. S.S. Co. str. *Henrik Ibsen* from Portland left May on the 11th instant, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 16th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Grenzau*, which left here on the 7th inst., at 6 p.m., arrived at Singapore on the 12th inst., at 6 p.m.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed hence on the 2nd inst., arrived at Yokohama on the 10th inst., and will sail for San Francisco on the 13th inst.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

From 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 72ND CYCLE.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

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BY ROYAL WARRANT

PURVEYORS TO
H.M. KING GEORGE V.

JOHN BEGG'S
SCOTCH FAMOUS WHISKY.
DADY BURJOR & CO.,
7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,
TELEPHONE NO. 665.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowdell, Weihaiwei.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddie, en route to Hongkong.

Brand, Norwegian str., 1,519, Evanson, 8th June—Nowchow 30th May, Chefoo 2nd June, Admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, en route to Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker, Shanghai.

Childs, British str., 1,350, L. Lloyd Jones, 8th June—Shanghai 4th June, General—Weihaiwei & Swire.

Childe, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nicolson, 1st June—Bangkok 25th May, Rice—Asgard, Thorson & Co.

China, American str., 3,186, Emory Rice, 5th June—San Francisco 1st May, Mails and General P. M. S. Co.

Christine, British str., 1,190, F. Mooney, 9th June—Tientsin 1st and Weihaiwei 3rd June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Dagny, Norwegian str., 883, Sorensen, 10th June—Hongkong 7th June, Coal—Asgard, Thorson & Co.

Derwent, British str., 1,560, J. Jenkins, 10th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice and General—China.

Fausang, British str., 1,403, H. S. Moulton, 1st June—Port Cobert 30th May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenalpoch, British str., 1,454, J. Mason, 1st June—Singapore 26th May, General—Order.

Haimun, British str., 641, J. W. Evans, 11th June—Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 8th June, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hanus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.

Hawke, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, en route to Hongkong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.

Fausang, British str., 1,403, H. S. Moulton, 1st June—Port Cobert 30th May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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Hawke, 2

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

▲ TREA British str., 4291, Jas. Riley, 10th June—Shanghai and Foochow 3rd June, Tea and General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIPEUNG Chinese str., 1,177, Wm. Jamison, 11th June—Shanghai 7th June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
DAIYA MARU, Jap., str., 1,735, Nakamoto, 12th June—Mutsu 5th June, Coal—M. B. K. Fuji, Norwegian str., 85, N. G. Anders, 12th June—Kuching 4th and Dalny 6th June, Bremen, Augard, Thoresen & Co.
HANGZHOU British str., 11th June—Canton.
HANOI French str., 630, A. Mocke, 11th June—Hai Phong via Pakhoi 8th June, General—A. R. Marti.
HONG WAN I. British str., 2,060, J. H. Haunworth, 11th June—Singapore 6th June, Sugit and General—Joo Tok Sang.
HUICHEUNG British str., 1,217, G. Hooker, 11th June—Tientsin 3rd and Chefoo 5th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
INABA MARU, Jap. wood str., 3,837, S. Tomonaga, 11th June—Seattle 9th May, Shanghai 9th June, Coal and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
INDRA British str., 3,023, A. S. Graham, 11th June—Keeling 9th June—Standard Oil Co.
KOWLOON Ger. str., 1,459, M. Vesper, 11th June—Hongkong 7th June, Coal—Hamburg and Amerika Line.
LIGHTNING British str., 2,122, E. P. Smith, 12th June—Calcutta via Straits 6th June, General—David, Sonnen & Co.
LINAN British str., 1,350, C. C. Williams, 12th June—Shanghai 9th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
NALIOZER Dutch str., 1,047, Janssen, 12th June—Haiphong 9th June—A. P. Co.
SEIRENO MARU Japanese str., 1,254, Nomoto, 12th June—Moji 6th June, Coal—Otsuka Shosen Kaihatsu.
SIGNAL German str., 907, J. Jversen, 11th June—Haiphong via Hoihow 8th June, General—Jelzen & Co.
WITTAHOEK Dutch str., 3,567, P. Zwart, 10th June—Macassar 2nd June, General—Java-China Japan Linj.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE 12th June.
Chipping, British str., for Tientsin.
Fusang, British str., for Kobo.
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.
Hakata, Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Hong Wan I., British str., for Amoy.
Hopung, British str., for Singapore.
Ichia, Italian str., for Singapore.
Kompan, German str., for Hoihow.
Seattle Maru, Japanese str., for Keelung.
Vestfold, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

12th June.
ARRATOON APCAR, British str., for Singapore.
CARL DIEDERICHSSEN, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
CHIPEUNG Chinese str., for Canton.
HANGZHOU British str., for Shanghai.
HUICHEUNG British str., for Canton.
LINAN British str., for Canton.
NEWCASTLE British cruiser, for Singapore.
SINGAPOR British str., for Haiphong.

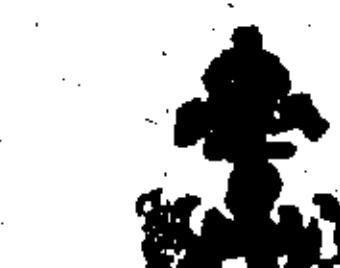
SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. Chiyuen reports: Gentle variable winds and fine weather throughout.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG. Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)
THE Steamship "ISCHIA," Captain Bolito, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 13th June, at Noon. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [4]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG,
RANGOON, COLOMBO, ROMBAY,
KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ
AND PORT SAID.
(Taking cargo at through rates to the PERSIAN
GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE, and
ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERNAND,"
Capt. B. Cobol, will be despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE, AT

2 P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, excellent cuisine, electric light, electric fan and carries a doctor and a steward.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents,

Princes Building, [3]

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

TRIPS TO TONKIN.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

MAIL LINE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND HAIPHONG
(VIA KWANG CHOW WANG).

Fortnightly Service in 53 hours, under French Government Contract.

Leaves Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, at 9 A.M.

Arrives Haiphong on FRIDAY, at 2 P.M.

1ST AND 2ND CLASSES ON BOARD.

For Passages and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. CO.'S AGENT.

2

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point
DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & CO.	BERTH
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE ...	Brit. str.	E. F. DALY, E.N.R.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA ...	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA ...	Ger. str.	S. BARCHAM...
ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA ...	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRIGAVIA ...	Ger. str.	GIRSENBURG ...
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA ...	Ger. str.	PETER ...
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZZA ...	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	KAWACHI MARU ...	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUTA MARU ...	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA ...	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BITACHI MARU ...	Jap. str.	T. YAMASAKI ...
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DREFFLINGER ...	Ger. str.	F. PRECH ...
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND ...	Aus. str.	B. COBOL ...
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	DACRE CASTLE ...	Am. str.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.
NEW YORK	PATEAN ...	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.
MONTAEGE ...	MONTAEGE ...	2 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.
EMPERESS OF INDIA	MEXICO MARU ...	1 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.
NEXICO MARU ...	SEATTLE MARU ...	Jap. str.	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
SEATTLE MARU ...	TAIBA MARU ...	Jap. str.	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
SEATTLE MARU ...	LUCERNE ...	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
CHINA ...	CHIYU MARU ...	Brit. str.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANCHURIA ...	CHIYU MARU ...	Aus. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
CHIYU MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Jap. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
HENRIK IBSEN ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Nor. str.	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA
NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	POETLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.
NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	MELCHERS & CO.
NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	NIKUNO YUSEN KAISHA
NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	NIKUNO YUSEN KAISHA
NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
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NIKUNO MARU ...	NIKUNO MARU ...	Brit. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
NIKUNO MARU ...</			

TEPLITZ WATER

THE PEARL OF ALL MINERAL WATERS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

SCHWABINGER BEER

CARL BERNH. MULLER

MUNICH.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C.A. Fromm, Hongkong.

16/0-22

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The *Forch*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-day at 2.00 p.m.The *Dorflinger*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.The *Manchurie*, with the American Mail, leaves Manila on Wednesday, the 14th instant and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 16th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hokkaido and Bangkok	Konko	Tuesday, 13th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Yenfou	Tuesday, 13th, 8.00 A.M.
Amoi	Hong Wan I	Tuesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hainan	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Keseling, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Seattle Maru	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Ischia	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Hakata Maru	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Fujiwara	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Tientsin	Chichibun	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Suz Tai	Tuesday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Tear	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Hanor	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Anping and Takao	Sorita Maru	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Maewang	Wednesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Illoilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Hobart, Dunedin, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Lokhong	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Signal	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Heng	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Macau	Suz Tai	Wednesday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.
Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Manzanillo, and Guaymas (Mexico)	Largo Law	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Nanchang	Kwangtung	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Tsintau, Weihaiwei, and Tientsin	Huchow	Wednesday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Helene	Thursday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	Perlinger	Registration 8.00 A.M.
Macao	Suz Tai	Letters ... 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Thursday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	China	Printed Matter and Samples ... 11.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Registration ... 10.15 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Illoilo, Yap, Maren, Friedrich-Wilhelmsburg, Rabaul, Herbertshofen, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Port and Fremantle		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Corcoa		Registration, Kowloon, B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe		No late fee.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo		Letters ... Noon
Haiphong	Coblenz	Friday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hongkong Maru	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Persia	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	Loongkong	Saturday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Chincha	Saturday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sungching	Registration 5.00 P.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	Haching	Letters ... 6.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Tonkin	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	Inaba Maru	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Rubi	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Karfong	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	Atsuta Maru	Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Aldehams		Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Manila, Cebu and Illoilo

Singapore, Penang and Colombo

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 12th.

ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	1/94
Bank Bills, on demand	1/93	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/93	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/94	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/104	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/104	
ON PARIS		
Bank Bills, on demand	223	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	233	
ON GERMANY		
On demand	165	
ON NEW YORK		
Bank Bills, on demand	444	
Credits, at 60 days' sight	454	
ON BOOMA		
Telegraphic Transfer	1354	
Bank, on demand	136	
ON CALCUTTA		
Telegraphic Transfer	1354	
Bank, on demand	136	
ON SHANGHAI		
Bank, at sight	741	
Private, 30 days' sight	752	
ON YOKOHAMA		
On demand—Fesco	89	
ON SINGAPORE		
On demand	778	
ON BATAVIA		
On demand	1083	
ON HAIFONG		
On demand	14	
ON BAIGON		
On demand	1	
ON BANGKOK		
On demand	843	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.20	
BAR SHIVE, per oz.	244d.	

SUBSIDARY COINS.		per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces	87.30 discount
Chinese	10	7.65
Hongkong	20	7.25
Hongkong	10	7.45

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$890, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	£6	£27.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$89, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$11.5.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$68, buyers
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 63.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$48, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 47.
Louie-Kung-Mow C. Spin & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy Chen Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	86	\$204, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$48, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$34, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$73, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 67.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	400,000	\$25	all	\$42.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$33, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$115, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11, sellers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17.
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$72, buyers
INDUSTRIES—				
Canal Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$577, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$119, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	all	\$105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$325, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	\$156, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$192, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$64, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.				